

## Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., THURSDAY, OCT. 6, 1864.

NUMBER 187.

## The News.

There is a perfect dearth of stirring news from the army, but our readers may rest assured that the stillness which prevails just now is but the hush which precedes the storm. By and by Lee will get another blow, and gold and copperheads will get still weaker in the knees.

Gold closed at \$1.96.

## State News.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* says the Provost Marshal's office for that district is daily thronged with drafted men reporting in compliance with the notices previously served on them. Up to last evening, over 300 had been before the Board of Enrollment; about 30 of whom had been held to personal service; 100 have furnished substitutes, and the balance had been exempt for physical disability, unattractiveness of age, non-residence, alimony, &c. — The Beaver Dam *Argus* says, the farm mortgage suits pending in the Dodge County Circuit Court at its present session, were all put over by Judge Mann, until the next term of Court. — The Waukesha *Freeman* gives an account of a shocking accident which occurred, at Menomonie Waukesha County, on the 29th ult., as follows: Mr. Peter Grode, a German by birth, was dragging in wheat on the afternoon of said day, went to his house to get his supper, and after supper he returned to finish his work. On going between the yoke of steers with which he was dragging, to unhitch them from the drag, they got frightened by something, ran away and got Mr. Grode under the drag, and before assistance could be got to him, he was a corpse. He leaves a wife and seven children, the oldest 10 years and the youngest four weeks. — The Watertown *Democrat* says that Mr. H. B. Hawley, an intelligent farmer of Milford, Jefferson County, has discovered what he deems a sure method of destroying the chintz box, that of factors. — The *Jack-o'-lantern* says the survey on the Tomah & Lake St. Croix Railroad has commenced, and is progressing from Hudson in this direction. It does not know what they will reach that place, but that it will be perhaps next week. A slight rise of water has occurred—not enough for running lumber.

Maximilian's First Column. — The New Orleans *Picayune* says: We have been shown a Mexican picture of the Maximilian issue, a very neat little coin of silver, on one side of which appears the familiar eagle of the Mexican republic, with an imperial crown upon his head, and surrounded with the word, "Imperio Mexicano." On the reverse, between two laurel wreaths, is the inscription, "5 Cents, 1861, M."

A young woman in Jackson, Mich., has been carrying on the recruiting business in an original and highly peculiar manner. She carries a man on condition that he will enlist and give her his bounty. She being strikingly handsome, the man consents. After he is gone, she marries another. Four men has she thus wedded and sent to the army. On the fifth occasion she was detected.

Organizers against Mobile have been suspended for the present. A portion of Farragut's fleet has been sent to strengthen the blockade on the Texa coast, and other vessels have been dispatched to look after the Tullibasse. The land forces had returned to New Orleans. The port of Mobile is closely sealed. There are several blockade runners at the wharf, but their escape is impossible.

The New York *Advertiser* says a majority of the Chicago *Journal* favor a majority for Lincoln and Johnson in that State of 14,369 on the vote, and 36,000 on the soldiers' vote, making an aggregate of 64,369. In his estimate, he signs off the doubtful counties to McClellan, and credits him with 25,000 majority in New York city, where it gave only 20,000 majority last year.

WOOD COUNTY UNION NOMINATIONS.—For Sheriff, Eusebio Lavigne; for Clerk of Board, Charles M. Webb; for Treasurer, A. B. Sampson; for District Attorney, J. H. Lang; for Clerk of Circuit Court, H. H. Phillips; for Register, H. H. Hoxsey; for Surveyor, J. H. Lang; for Coroner, Michael Harvey. A very unexceptionable ticket.

The impression that Admiral Farragut will bring the vessels of the Gulf squadron with him when he comes to the North Atlantic squadron is without foundation.

The flagship, *Hartford*, will come North, but that is for repairs, after the numerous fiery ordeals through which that renowned craft has passed.

The *Madison Journal* says the elegant colors so long and honorably borne by the 19th regiment, riddled with bullets and torn and tattered by the exposures of the campaigns in which they have been carried, have been received and are deposited at the capitol.

The Boston *Journal* says it is credibly informed that Gen. Sheridan was born in Boston, and in early life was a newsboy in that city. He afterward removed to Ohio, and received his appointment as Captain in the 13th Infantry from this State.

The iron clad *Manayunk*, building at Pittsburg, is almost completed, and will be launched some time this fall. She is a monitor 235 feet long, 42 feet beam, and 11 feet 10 inches deep. It is expected she will be the fastest iron-clad in our navy.

## The Price of Paper.

The *Cincinnati Gazette* wants to know, and so do we, what's the matter with the paper makers? They do not appear to have heard of the decline in gold. When the latter went up to 25¢ they promptly advanced the price of paper to 25¢ per pound "because of the rise in the value of chemicals." This was submitted to.

But now that gold has declined to 19¢, and chemicals have gone down in proportion, paper remains at 25¢. Printing paper of superior quality can now be imported from Europe and laid down in New York at 18¢ per pound. Of course this will be done. And perhaps the paper makers will persist in keeping up the price until they force all the leading consumers to bring their supplies from abroad. Then it is easy to tell what the effect will be upon the American manufacturers. It is a fact that paper mills in Great Britain are now to a large extent suspended, for want of a market for their products, and news print for paper to that now used in this country, is selling at \$1 to \$1.50 per pound, deliverable on board at Liverpool. Of course it is not the interest of newspaper publishers to do anything that will permanently cripple American manufacturers, but they cannot be expected to pay 25¢ per pound for ordinary paper, when they can import a much better quality at a saving of eight or ten cents per pound. We warn them to look to their interests before it is too late.

Paper cannot be maintained at 8¢ in England and 25¢ in the United States, with gold at 19¢ or less. That's certain.

## The Final Struggle.

"The final struggle for the possession of Richmond and of Virginia is now near," says the Richmond *Examiner*: "this war draws to a close." It adds: "If Richmond is held by the South till the first of November, it will be ours forevermore; for the North will never throw another huge army into the abyss where so many lie; and the war will end, beyond a doubt, with the independence of the southern states. Events have made this city, *in itself insignificant, the keystone of the arch*. Probably the last immense effort for its destruction, which the enemy are now about to make, would not be attempted had not Atlanta fallen from the hands of Hood. But Sherman's triumph compels Grant to match it or sink into insignificance."

"According to their well settled custom, the enemy proclaim their intention, Grant himself, in a public speech made during his late journey, has notified his country that whereas Sherman had scuttled the tail in Georgia, he was on his way to crush the head of the rebellion in Virginia. What is of more importance, *he has bought up the James, Jeffers, Roanoke and New troops*. It is true that they will hardly do more than make up the depletion of the last two months. It is also true that they are troops of the very meanest description—the sub-shitantes, the crimped levies, the refuse of the Yankee army. But they are not brought here now as *massa* except to be employed immediately. The blow must be struck within the next three weeks, or it cannot be struck at all. Even success would be useless for the election, unless obtained in the coming month.

Now comes the dismal foreboding. The *Examiner* continues:

"Only one fear clouds the reflecting mind. It is not the fear that our generals will be found unequal to their duty, or that our armies are insufficient. It is a fear arising from memories of the past conduct of our central military authority on every such crisis. Just when the scales tremble, just when the enemy's columns are about to emerge from the mist, that has hitherto been found their chosen moment to disintegrate our own forces, and to attempt insidious conquests a hundred miles away. Longstreet was sent to threaten Knoxville, while Grant was about to bound on Lookout Mountain; an army was distinguishing itself before 'Little Washington' while Butler was landing at Bermuda Hundred; Breckinridge, was ordered out of the Valley while Hunter was entering it. Revolutions like these crowd upon the mind and painfully oppress it now."

The *Advertiser* evidently fears the issue, for in a long leading article it clamors for an immediate reorganization of the rebel army.

"WHEN THE ADMINISTRATION puts its policy in paper, we may support it, whatever we think of it individually. When you hear a man putting too much faith in the Administration, you can rely on it that it is safe; it is opposed to the war." — George B. Smith in 1862.

"THE ADMINISTRATION is dropping us down to ruin faster, incomparably faster than the Southern Confederacy could do if they were left unbroken to assault us." — George B. Smith, in 1864.

RICHARD RANDOLPH, U. S. pension agent for the western district of Wisconsin, died suddenly at Madison, on Monday last, of diphtheria. His life was insured in the Wisconsin Mutual Life Company for \$3,000. He took out a policy on the 19th of January last, and had made but one annual payment. The \$3,000 will be immediately paid to his family.

The receipt of the New York State Agricultural Fair, just closed, amounted to \$15,000.

The politicians at Washington now put Missouri down among the States as certain for Mr. Lincoln. Fremont's withdrawal and Blair's ejection have done the business.

IN HALIFAX, fine fat, free's mackerel sell for 18 pence per dozen.

OUR TURNIPS at New Orleans are 14 a barrel and five cents each.

MARY GAMMON the New York actress, who was reported dead last summer, has lately reappeared at Wallack's, a very handsome ghost in a toilet described as a marvel of millinery.

## Inside of Richmond.

On Monday evening, says the *Philadelphia Ledger*, we had an interview with a lady who had just left Richmond, and was able to communicate the latest information from the rebel capital. The lady has resided in Richmond for a number of years, and her circle of friends and acquaintances gave her facilities for knowing what was transpiring in and around the city. About a year ago her husband came North, and she remained behind until the present time, when she rejoins him in Philadelphia. She started from Richmond with three thousand dollars in rebel money, and the fare and hotel charges for herself and child left her with but five dollars of the money when she reached here.

The day before she left Richmond rumors had reached there of Early's defeat at Winchester; but it was not believed. Still, the people were much depressed at the gloomy prospects for the winter, and this depression was increased by an order from the authorities advising all Southerners and non-combatants to leave the city as soon as possible. The people have no fear that Richmond can be taken by assault. They believe it to be well defended by earthworks and men, and their present view of the situation is, that Lee dare not attack Grant. But they are apprehensive that Grant's army shall be reinforced sufficiently to enable him to take possession of the remaining railroads, and thus reduce the city to the condition of a siege, and to starve them into a surrender. Hence the hesitation in bringing reinforcements from the Southwest, and the order to all non-combatants to leave the city at once. The city is one vast military camp. Every male between the ages of twelve and seventy is in uniform. These young and old men are enrolled in the militia, and must hold themselves in readiness to answer the summons to arms. They are counseled to attend drills at stated periods, and nothing is discussed but the prospect of being called into active service.

The condition of the finances of the city of Richmond may be judged from the fact that the lady, when she reached Philadelphia, wore a dress which any servant boy would have thrown aside with disdain, and yet it cost her \$175. A pair of shoes, of poor material, cost her \$125, and a pair for her child cost her \$106. Wages do not bear any comparison to these exorbitant prices. Few mechanics receive more than \$5 per day. This is not sufficient to supply their actual wants. The rebel Government is endeavoring to remedy this by a system of supplies to the people. When beef is selling in the market at one dollar and a half a pound, the Government will issue it to those who make application for one dollar a pound. In this way, the people have been kept quiet, as they are determined to hold out to the last, and only fear Grant's starving process.

The synod of the Old School Presbyterian Church of Wisconsin meets in this city on Friday evening next, and will continue in session for a number of days. Interesting services will be held during the time.

## A PARTY OF DUTCH LADIES.

A PARTY OF DUTCH LADIES, who set out on an expedition to explore the White Nile, have been compelled to return and give up the project on account of the unfriendly attitude of the merchants through whose country they are compelled to pass.

THE LITERARY EXERCISE OF THE JANEVILLE HIGH SCHOOL will take place on Friday next at 2 o'clock, p. m.

The patrons and friends of the school are respectfully invited to attend.

C. A. HETCHENS,

Janesville, Oct. 6, 1864. Principal.

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FROM CHARLESTON.—Mr. Lumley Ingledew, formerly a resident of this city, but now a resident of Charleston, S. C., for force, writes to a friend in this place, as follows:

"Lt. C. L. Noggle and I mess together. Please tell our friend that we are well. There are a great many Wisconsin officers here."

ANOTHER STRAW.—A vote was taken on the Northwestern train from Chicago, this forenoon, with the result, for Lincoln 92; Little Mac 23. Our informant, who was an officer just from Sherman's army, says that from Atlanta to Nashville there are four for Lincoln to one for Mac, but after getting into Indiana he found the little man gained a trifle.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1861.

## NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,  
OF ILLINOIS.For Vice-President,  
ANDREW JOHNSON,  
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

W. W. FIELD. H. L. BLOOD.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st—GEO. C. NORTHRUP.  
2nd—JONATHAN BOWMAN.  
3rd—ALLEN WORDEN.  
4th—HENRY J. TURNER.  
5th—HENRY F. BELITZ.  
6th—A. S. M' DILL.

FOR CONGRESS,

2nd District—J. C. SLOAN.

FOR SENATOR,

17th Dist.—WM. A. LAWRENCE.  
FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY,1st Dist.—DANIEL JOHNSON.  
1st Dist.—E. P. KING.  
2nd Dist.—SOLOMON C. CARR.  
5th Dist.—JOHN B. CASSODAY.  
6th District—DANIEL MOORE.

Union Republican County Nominations.

For Sheriff—THOMAS EARL.  
R. S. D.—C. KEELER.  
County Treasurer—SAMUEL HOLDREDGE, JR.  
Chair of the Board of Supervisors—S. L. JAMES.  
Chair of the Court of Common Pleas—LAW ALDEN.  
District Attorney—JOHN H. BENNETT.  
County Surveyor—S. D. LOCKE.  
County Clerk—S. C. BURNHAM.

The Platform and the Candidate.

There can be no doubt that the Chicago

platform means peace. It was made by

men who are justly called "peace sneaks."

It is so denominated by its framers a "per-

fect platform." It was unblushingly stated

in the Convention, by Hiram Ketchum,

of New York, if we are not mistaken,

that their platform was "the very embodiment

of patriotism and honor." Without so much

as cringing Mr. Ketchum's pardon, we sug-

gest that his statement is utterly void of

truth. The platform which receives such

laudation from him, is really the very em-

body of *treason* and *disloyalty*. It was

stated in the Chicago convention that

"this platform would raise the country

from its depths of misery, and place it

again upon a sure foundation." Every-

body knows that it could accomplish no

such result. The peace sneaks themselves

know it. Yes, indeed, the Chicago plat-

form means peace. But it is plain to every

one who reads it, that it means peace at

the expense of national honor, and the

disruption of the Union. It means peace

through the acknowledgement of the bas-

tard confederacy of Jeff. Davis. Let the

policy of this platform be incorporated in

the administrative policy of the nation,

and the country is ruined. McClellan

was evidently ashamed of the platform

which his friends made for him. He does

not stand fairly and squarely upon it. And

yet it is claimed by his supporters that he,

too, means peace.

It is claimed that he is bound to carry out the wishes of those

who put him in nomination that his policy

as president, if elected, would surely con-

form to the action and resolutions of the

Chicago Convention. Nothing is plainer

than this. Therefore the leading sup-

porters of McClellan of the Pendleton

school, all take the ground that their can-

didate, if elected, would prove himself as

much of a Pendleton man as Pendleton

himself. If McClellan has private opin-

ions adverse to the Pendleton party, they

will of course be sacrificed to the views

of those who put him in nomination.

It is a very significant fact, that where-

as Vandalligham, on the appearance of

McClellan's letter of acceptance, was a

good deal inclined to kick in the traces,

has now become reconciled to the peace

warrior, and takes the position that the

candidate is all right. In a speech deliv-

ered at Sidney, Ohio, on the 24th of Sept.,

the great martyr is represented as stating

emphatically that the "Chicago Conven-

tion and platform meant peace, unconventional and immediate, and that McClellan's letter was mere expression of per-

sonal opinion. He would be bound in ad-

ministrative policy, by the action of the

Convention and its resolutions, as con-

structed by those who made them."

Fellow citizens, patriots, lovers of your

country,—are you willing to support a

man for the presidency who is thus advo-

cated by one of the vilest of our northern

traitors? McClellan is evidently in league

with traitors, and you should spurn him

as you would a traitor!

A Rebel Opinion of the Butcher Forrest.

Northern apologists for southern trea-

tors are in the habit of ridiculing the sto-

ries of rebel cruelty as mere canards, fabri-

cated to fire the Northern heart. The

Fort Pillow massacre, among other horrid

acts, is denied by them, and Forrest is

pronounced a chivalrous officer. The fol-

lowing, however, from the Montgomery

Advertiser, which is endorsed in the Rich-

mond Enquirer, shows how Forrest is re-

garded in the Confederacy. Referring to

his recent crossing of the Tennessee, and

advance upon Paducah, it says:

"A brighter day will soon dawn upon

the Confederacy. He, of all others, is

qualified and has the prestige to break

and keep broken, Sherman's communication,

and compel him to take up stakes at

Atlanta. The Fort Pillow affair is fresh

in the minds of all the Yankee garrison

and troops, so that when Forrest is re-

porting advanced, their cowardly hearts fail

them in anticipation of the doom they cer-

tainly expect and knew they so richly de-

serve. If Gen. Forrest has been turned

loose with his invincible band, there will

be a rattling of the bones, not of the

dead, as in the vision of Ezekiel, but

among the bones of live Yankees. His

pathway will be a valley of death, where

the bones will bleach for years after this

war shall close. Create him Lieutenant-

General, or place the cavalry of the Army

of Tennessee under his command, without

orders, and the legions of Sherman would

be fleeing toward Yankedom, as if pur-

sued by the bony of destruction. The

whole country demands it, looking to him

as the great cavalry leader, marked out

for the execution of the decisive work in

the rear. He has proven equal to any

task or exploit upon which he has con-

sented to enter, whether with a small or a

large force, and always against odds.

Fight with him is to kill and wrench vic-

tory from the enemy. In the new field

indicated, we believe he will display his

great military genius to more advantage

than on any former occasion, and prove a

destroying angel to the modern Seminole-

ri.

Meeting of the Little McClellanites at

Madison.

MADISON, WIS., Oct. 14, 1861.

Editor's Gazette.—Perhaps a few words

concerning the "big," "monstrous" and

"heavy" McClellan demonstration in this

city on Saturday last, would be of some

little interest to the many readers of your

excellent paper. This was an adjourned

meeting of the one held here two weeks

ago, when, as the Cops, say, Lee speech

was struck down and the rights of Ameri-

can citizens trampled under foot by the

lawless acts of "Lincoln hirlelins."

Immediately after the first meeting, a secret

conference was held by the Madison Cope-

perials, at the private residence of one

of their number, when it was decided to

hold another meeting, and to carry con-

cealed weapons with them. This pro-

gramme was carried out, and the leaders of

the faithful, some twenty in number,

appeared on the ground, armed with six-

barrel revolvers. They were concealed,

of course, but some of the side packets had

not been formed as the receptacle of these

"peace arguments," but were too shallow,

and when the coat was thrown back, as

they were in two or three instances by *accident*,

the weapons were plainly seen.

Immediately after the first "fizzle,"

the work of getting up the second was begun,

Money was used freely. The Madison

leaders visited every town in the County

urguing the faithful. The result was a

crowd of about 2000 assembled. There

was not more than this and I think the

actual count would have decreased this esti-

mation; and at least one-half of this number

were republican citizens and "Lincoln

hirlelins." Then the procession was found,

consisting of ox carts, baby vehicles

and mangle wagons, numbering just 117

in all. After severe parabulations about

the streets, and after more than half the

procession had fallen out at the various

saloons, to increase their stock of demo-

cratic courage and inspiration, the process-

ion halted and were soon assembled about

the stand in the Capitol park. Just before

the speaking began, a guard of 22 soldiers

filed into the park and arranged them selves

about the stand. This was furnished by

Col. Allen of the 5th Regiment, upon the

repeated and earnest demands of the lead-

ing Copperheads here. These soldiers who

had enlisted to defend the flag against the

Confederacy, were now used to defend the&lt;/div

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3rd Dist.—SOLOMON C. CARR.  
4th Dist.—JOHN B. CASSODAY.  
5th Dist.—DANIEL MOWE.

## Union Republican County Nominations.

Rep. Sheriff—THOMAS KARLIN.  
Rep. Register of Deeds—C. C. KUEHLER.  
County Treasurer—SAMUEL HOLDRENDE, Jr.  
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Chairman of the Circuit Court—LEW ALDRICH.  
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Surveyor—S. C. BUCHANAN.

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It means peace through the acknowledgement of the bas-  
tard confederacy of Jeff. Davis.

Let the policy of this platform be incorporated into the administrative policy of the nation, and the country is ruined. McClellan was evidently ashamed of the platform which his friends made for him. He does not stand fairly and squarely upon it. And yet it is claimed by his supporters that he, too, means peace. It is claimed that he is bound to carry out the wishes of those who put him in nomination; that his policy as president, if elected, would surely conform to the action and resolutions of the Chicago Convention. Nothing is plainer than this. Therefore the leading supporters of McClellan, of the Pendleton school, all take the ground that their candidate, if elected, would prove himself as much of a Pendleton man as Pendleton himself.

If McClellan has private opinions adverse to the Pendleton party, they will of course be sacrificed to the views of those who put him in nomination.

It is a very significant fact, that where as Vallandigham, on the appearance of McClellan's letter of acceptance, was a good deal inclined to kick in the traces, has now become reconciled to the peace warter, and takes the position that the candidate is all right. In a speech delivered at Sidney, Ohio, on the 24th of Sept., the great martyr is represented as stating emphatically that the "Chicago Convention and platform meant peace, unconditional and immediate, and that McClellan's letter was a mere expression of personal opinion. He would be bound in administrative policy, by the action of the Convention and its resolutions, as construed by those who made them."

Fellow Citizens, patriots, lovers of your country,—are you willing to support a man for the presidency who is thus advocated by one of the vilest of our northern traitors? McClellan is evidently in league with traitors, and you should spurn him as you would a traitor!

## A Rebel Opinion of the Butcher Forrest.

Northern apologists for southern treason are in the habit of ridiculing the stories of rebel cruelty as mere canards, fabricated to fire the Northern heart. The Fort Pillow massacre, among other horrid acts, is denied by them, and Forrest is pronounced a chivalric officer. The following, however, from the Montgomery Advertiser, which is endorsed in the Richmond *Advertiser*, shows how Forrest is regarded in the Confederacy. Referring to his recent crossing of the Tennessee, and advance upon Palaski, it says:

"A brighter day will soon dawn upon the Confederacy. If, of all others, is qualified and has the prestige to break and keep broken, Sherman's communication, and compel him to take up stakes at Atlanta. The Fort Pillow affair is fresh in the minds of all the Yankee garrison and troops, so that when Forrest is reported advancing, their cowardly hearts fail them in anticipation of the doom they certainly expect and know they so richly deserve. If Gen. Forrest has been turned loose with his invincible band, there will be a rattling of the bones, not of the dead, as in the vision of Ezekiel, but among the bones of live Yankees. His pathway will be a valley of death, where the bones will bleach for years after this war shall close. Create him Lieutenant-General, or place the cavalry of the Army of Tennessee under his command, without orders, and the legions of Sherman would be fleeing toward Yankeeedom, as if pursued by the bosome of destruction. The

whole country demands it, looking to him as the great cavalry leader, marked out for the execution of the decisive work in the rear. He has proven equal to any task or exploit upon which he has consented to enter, whether with a small or a large force, and always against odds. Fight with him is to kill and wrench victory from the enemy. In the field indicated, we believe he will display his great military genius to more advantage than on any former occasion, and prove a destroying angel to the modern Yankees."

Meeting of the Little McClellanites at Madison.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 2d, 1864.

*Editors Gazette.*—Perhaps a few words concerning the "big," "monstrous" and "heavy" McClellan demonstration in this city on Saturday last, would be of some little interest to the many readers of your excellent paper. This was an adjourned meeting of the one held here two weeks ago, when, as the Cops say, free speech was stricken down and the rights of American citizens trampled under foot by the lawless acts of "Lincoln hirelings." Immediately after the first meeting, a secret conference was held by the Madison Confederates, at the private residence of one of their number, when it was decided to hold another meeting, and to carry concealed weapons with them. This programme was carried out, and the leaders of the faithful, some twenty in number, appeared on the ground, armed with six-barrel revolvers. They were concealed, of course, but some of the side pockets had not been formed as the receptacle of these "peace arguments," but were too shallow, and when the coat was thrown back, as they were in two or three instances *by accident*, the weapons were plainly seen.

Immediately after the first "fizzle," the work of getting up the second was begun. Money was used freely. The Madison leaders visited every town in the County urging out the faithful. The result was a crowd of about 2000 assembled. There was not more than this and I think the actual count would have decreased this estimate: and at least one-half of this number were republican citizens and "Lincoln hirelings." Then the procession was formed, consisting of ox carts, bony vehicles and manure wagons numbering just 117 in all. After severe perturbations about the streets, and after more than half the procession had fallen out at the various saloons, to increase their stock of democratic courage and inspiration, the procession halted and were soon assembled about the stand in the Capitol park. Just before the speaking began, a guard of 22 soldiers fled from the park and arranged themselves about the stand. This was furnished by Col. Allen of the 5th Regiment, upon the repeated and earnest demands of the leading Copperheads here. These soldiers who had enlisted to defend the flag against the blows of traitors, were now guarding a nest of reptiles whose only business was to create dissatisfaction, and whose only words were treason against the flag that hung over them and venom against those enlisted to defend it. The meeting was presided over by Judge Vilas, who is a kind of a monomaniac in politics, and is considered quite harmless and is allowed to run at large.

Judge Orton was then introduced and proceeded to expatiate on the beauties of McClellanism. The Judge is considered "big gun," and when he feels that he has the right on his side, is truly an able and eloquent orator. But his heart is not in this matter. He has been "reared in" by such men as George B. Smith, and has too much pride to recant now. There is not a muscle of his body, or a fiber of his heart that beats responsive to latter-day democarcy. He was formerly a silver-gray whig, and the severest invectives ever uttered are recorded in his anti-themes against democracy years ago. He now acts with and talks for copperheadism because those who own him tell him he must. His speech was freed from abuse and invective than might be expected from a new convert. Take it all in all and it was a very fair speech. Would do little harm and no good. It lacked the vigor and earnestness of the Judge Orton of former days and was received with little applause. The burden of his speech was in extolling the generalship and statesmanship of McClellan. He had no word to say about the principles of democracy or the Chicago Platform, but confined himself to the good looks and youth of McClellan. At times he would wax a little warm and would bestow his praise in rather heavy instalments. When he had finished and descended from the stand, during Smith's speech, an acquaintance of his came up and said "Judge didn't you lay that on rather thick?" Not a d—d bit, replied the Judge. This reply of the Judge reminded me of an occasion when the same words were used by him, but on a different time and under other circumstances. I refer to the time that the Judge was initiated into a Know-Nothing Lodge, in this place, many years ago. He and three or four friends were being initiated at the same time. They were receiving the obligation of the Order and had got to that part where the initiate swears that he is in favor of obliging the foreigner to reside with him. The Judge turned to him and pointing to him said "there stands a man with one eye who is an old grumbler and marmurer and is trying to create a disturbance here. A man close by the stand got Smith's ear and told him he was mistaken: the man was a good democrat and a praiser in the *Patriot* office. Smith got himself out of the scrape by saying No, No, I'm mistaken: this man has been a Lincoln man up to this moment and was trying to tell me that he was now going for McClellan. One man converted. Hurrah!

The guard who stood there for this man's protection were the maddest men on the grounds. The swearing of "our army in Flanders" was "small talk" by the side of some of the epithets they used. One of them said to me, "I would like to know if there is any thing, in the regulations requiring a soldier to stand guard in such a place and be obliged to submit to all these vile lies and cowardly abuse, I have been in the army over three years and have shot many just such a man as this liar who is now talking, and I don't understand why I should be debarred the privilege now." After submitting to this abuse as long as they could the guard sent word to Col. Allen that if it was his positive order to remain they would do so: if not, they should throw down their arms.

At the adjournment of the meeting in the afternoon, three cheers were proposed for McClellan. After they were given, one of them raised his hat on his bayonet and proposed three cheers for Lincoln and Johnson, and they were given with a will—long, loud and hearty.

In the evening a torch light procession was attempted consisting of thirty-three torches and one or two transparencies. After marching part way round the park they filed into it, when Hayes of Chicago made the attempt to interest them, but

Geo. B. Smith was then introduced and began one of his usual harangues. His style was heavy—a conglomeration of brag, verbosity and egotism. He commenced by saying that it was fashionable

nowadays to be patriotic. He and brother Sloan were both accordingly patriotic. But, instead of going into the army, this patriotism pointed them to the lower branch of Congress. That old tyrant down at Washington could now lay his hands upon him and all of us and force him into the army, and we had no redress but must submit. When he should be elected to Congress, then he should no longer be the servant of Lincoln, but would be his master. When not given to blackguardism and heavy tragedy his speech was composed of just such twaddle as the specimen I have given. He then commenced his abuse of the soldiers and kept it up during the remainder of his speech. He said there were some good soldiers and a great many bad ones. Those that happened to be in Madison now were principally bad ones. They liked to break up democratic meetings. They had no opinions of their own but were governed by the will of a tyrant; and he had always noticed that it took six soldiers to tell a single man that he was a liar. I have heard Smith often and know that he is capable of saying many mean things, and is proficient in the use of fillingsgate and blackguard epithets. But I never heard a wiser or more outrageous attack upon the soldiers than this was. He surpassed himself even and exhausted his well filled vocabulary of abuse and slander. The soldiers stood it like martyrs for a season. He started out with the idea of creating row with the soldiers if possible, and thus raise the cry of "martyr" and make political capital for himself. When he made the assertion that it took six soldiers to tell a man he lied, one six-footer, a cavalry man, cried out at the top of his voice, "you're a liar and I will take you alone." Smith turned on him and said "no man care come on this stand and tell me I'm a liar." The soldier started for the stand and would have reached it but was turned back by the guard. If he had reached that stand *whoever* would have "dropped" for he was terribly in earnest: his manhood had been insulted, his vocation as a soldier had been abused and his motives for enlisting under the flag had been most shamefully and cowardly attacked.

Then commenced the hurling of epithets at this would-be Congressman more emphatic than police. One man cried out "you're a liar sir, and come down here and I will crush that last lie down your throat." Another one hollowed out as loud as he could cry "you lie like a horse thief and I will steal like a Tennessee Quarter-master." When Smith made the assertion that the soldier could not exercise his own will but was the slave of a tyrant, an officer standing in a knot of union men, said "a baster falsehood was never uttered and I brand this Smith as a traitor and a coward." As Smith stood there surrounded by both friends and foes, I could not but think what a moral courage he exhibited, and how brave (?) a man he must be, to ask to have a guard sent up to keep order, and then, knowing the feelings of the soldiers who composed a large proportion of his audience and knowing the sympathy of that very guard that was protecting him, to take advantage of all those things and vomit forth treason and abuse that would disgrace a pot-house politician. I said to a Wisconsin colonel who was present during most of the speech, and who had just come from the front, "Col. how would those sentiments suit the boys in Atlanta?" His eye flashed fire as he replied, "Gen. Stole's cavalry, that was recruited in Middle Tennessee—not in East Tennessee but in the "Middle" where it costs itself to be a Union man, would hang such a man in fifteen minutes and would consider it an act of justice toward the government that was defending itself against just such traitors as this man." There was a one-eyed man in the crowd and by the way a very enthusiastic McClellan man, and an employee in the *Patriot* office—who was applauding generally and prominently, and laughed long and loud at every good thing Smith got off for his side. Smith mistook the man and supposed that his noise and interruptions were for the benefit of the soldier part of his audience, and as he had an citizen's clothes he thought he would make an example of him. So George B. turned on him and pointing to him said "there stands a man with one eye who is an old grumbler and marmurer and is trying to create a disturbance here. A man close by the stand got Smith's ear and told him he was mistaken: the man was a good democrat and a praiser in the *Patriot* office. Smith got himself out of the scrape by saying No, No, I'm mistaken: this man has been a Lincoln man up to this moment and was trying to tell me that he was now going for McClellan. One man converted. Hurrah!

Dr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in my department of dentistry. —

INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS,  
LAPIN'S BLOCK, JANEVILLE, Sept. 2d, 1864.

To MERCHANTS AND MILLERS.—Insure on the Lakes. E. L. Dimock is agent for the Home, of New York. Cash assets Three Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars. The Home insures against fire and risks of navigation on Lakes, Rivers, Canal and Rail.

INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS,  
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E. L. Dimock, is agent for the *Old Hartford*, of Hartford, Conn., established in 1810, has been through *all the wars* and now has net cash assets amounting to one million five hundred thousand dollars.

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